

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

The cable announces a battle in Asiatic Turkey, between Kars and Erzeroum, in which 14,000 prisoners were captured by the Russians. The remainder of the Turkish army retreating toward Erzeroum.

The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs from Kischeneff to St. Petersburg as follows: "All is well. The movement of the troops proceeds undisturbed. Turks entirely passive. Health of the troops excellent."

A prolonged artillery duel is reported between the Turkish batteries at Widdin and the Romanian batteries at Kalafat. The barracks and Custom House at Kalafat were destroyed, and Widdin was set on fire.

A Russian commissary, detected in adulterating flour intended for the use of the troops, has been summarily shot.

A cable dispatch announces that the Sultan has finally determined to unfurl the flag of the Prophet, and invoke all the "faithful" to a holy war against infidel Russia.

The Turkish army is sorely afflicted with typhus fever, scurvy, and other diseases.

A Galatz dispatch says a detachment of Cossacks crossed the Danube at that point, and had a sharp encounter with a body of Bashibazouks.

The Russian Government has declared the three provinces of the Caucasus in a state of siege in consequence of a Muschman uprising.

A Bucharest dispatch says the Turkish fire killed three and wounded eight inhabitants of Ottenitza, and a number of the inhabitants of Brail were wounded. At Ottenitza two Turkish gunboats were destroyed by the Romanian fire.

The Polish agitators are agitating, and Russia is threatened with a serious fire in the rear.

Through Turkish sources we have a report of a Russian attempt to cross the Danube at Reni. They threw a bridge over the river, but were met by Turkish infantry and artillery, assisted by three gunboats. The bridge was broken, and a large number of Russians killed and captured.

The Sultan is much pleased with Earl Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular, and has ordered the Porte to thank the English Government.

In a fight between the Russian shore batteries and the Turkish iron-clads in the Danube at Brail, one of the largest of the monitors, with a crew of 300 on board, and bearing also the Turkish Commander Hassan Bey, was struck by a shell and instantly sunk.

A dispatch from Bucharest remarks that a heavy movement of Russian troops to the westward of Brail indicates a purpose of occupying a great part or the whole of the Romanian bank of the Danube. This will prove perplexing to the Turks, as they cannot oppose an equal force at all points, and they must leave some places vulnerable to a sudden concentration of Russians for the passage of the river.

It is intended to organize rifle companies in every Russian town, so that every man capable of bearing arms may be drilled.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Porte is very uneasy about supplies of arms and ammunition still to come from New York, and is very angry with America for allowing the Russian squadron to remain in American waters.

It is officially confirmed that the Russians sunk a large Turkish monitor in the Danube, near Brail. The shell penetrated the boiler of the monitor, resulting in an explosion which fired the magazine. The monitor sunk, and the entire crew and 200 soldiers perished.

An official dispatch, forwarded from Constantinople, reports that a strong Russian force attacked the Turkish positions at Batumi, and were repulsed after an obstinate fight lasting eight hours and a half.

All the Sultan's tributaries appear to be a little short just now. The Bey of Tunis, like the Khedive of Egypt, pleads impotency as a reason for not sending his contingent to the Turkish army.

A battle is reported to have been fought in front of the fortified town of Batumi, on the southeastern coast of the Black sea, in which the Russians lost 4,000 in killed and wounded, and considerable artillery. The Russians, according to the meager accounts at hand, attempted to storm the place, but were met by a well-directed fire from the Turkish troops that moved them down in swiftness, and compelled them to withdraw. The Turkish loss is represented as insignificant.

A cable dispatch of the 15th says: "Three columns of Russian soldiers are marching toward Gurguzov, Simnitsa, and Mogrenit, with the probable design of crossing the Danube at those points. One object of the Russians is to break the Turkish lines and separate the corps at Widdin from the main army. It is clear the Russians are either preparing to cross the Danube simultaneously at several points, or they wish to make the Turks believe such is the plan. The Turks are thus compelled to distribute their forces over a large area."

By way of Constantinople come news of an important victory over the Russians at Sinkum-Kaleh, in Asia.

According to news from Constantinople, sixteen Bulgarian villages have been pillaged and burned by Turkish soldiers.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

The English war office has dispatched British officers to select, at the entrance of the Suez canal, a site for an entrenched camp. England will jealously guard the road to her possessions in India.

Troops are on their way from England to strengthen the garrison at Halifax, N. S.

The Prince of Romania has taken personal command of the Romanian army, and the Czar has presented him with 2,000 horses and 36,000 rifles.

Mr. Gladstone has presented, in the British House of Commons, a petition signed by a majority of the Junior fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge University, deprecating the calamity of war, and saying that the peace of the empire cannot be maintained so long as the Ottoman empire exists in its present form.

Not a single journal in Europe has received permission from Russia to send correspondents to the headquarters of the Russian army.

Foreign papers give the particulars of the capture of a monster sea-serpent by the citizens of Olan, Scotland. It is described as a cross between a fish and a snake, and carried its head fully 25 feet above water. The monster was 101 feet long, and 11 feet in

circumference at the thickest part of the body.

A "lock-out" of the shipyard at Glasgow, Scotland, has thrown upward of 30,000 men out of employment.

Emperor William of Germany has received the new French Ambassador, and commissioned him to forward a message to President McMahon expressive of the Emperor's good wishes for France.

A circular has been issued by the Austrian Government to its representatives abroad, notifying them that any declaration of independence on the part of Roumania will be treated as a nullity.

The Gladstone resolutions were rejected in the English House of Commons by 354 to 223. An amendment offered by Sir Henry Wolff, Conservative, to the effect that the House declines to entertain any resolution which may embarrass the Government in its maintenance of peace and protection of British interests without indicating any ultimate line of policy, was adopted without division.

Germany is reinforcing the garrisons of Alsace and Lorraine.

A French man-of-war recently exploded her boilers at Ville Franche. Ten men were killed, twenty mortally wounded, and forty others injured.

An insurrection in the Lerdo interest has broken out on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, in the State of Coahuila.

THE ROCKFORD CALAMITY.

The city of Rockford, Ill., has been the scene of a heartrending calamity, resulting in the killing of a dozen people, and the maiming of as many more. The dome of the Winnebago county Court House, which had for many months been in course of erection and was nearly completed, fell with a terrible crash, burying a large number of workmen beneath the ruins. A correspondent gives the following account of the terrible affair: Just as the key-stone was being placed in the dome of the main pavilion, the brick-work between the iron and the stone gave way, and the entire dome and the interior walls of the structure came crumbling down with a terrible crash that was heard by persons living nearly a mile distant from the scene of the accident. At the time of the accident there were from twenty to twenty-five men at work. The whole massive stone top of the dome fell with a terrific crash. A man named Timothy Flanagan, who was just putting in the keystone of the final cornice, jumped for the group of the big derrick in front, but, missing his aim, fell the distance of 120 feet to the earth, and was dashed to pieces. The mass of human beings, with the exception of four or five who jumped from the windows, fell inside the tottering walls, and were buried in the debris. At this time the whole structure looked as though it would fall, and those assembled were appalled, and knew not what to do. To go near enough to the structure to rescue those mangled and bleeding in the ruins was hazardous in the extreme, but brave men, regardless of danger, went fearlessly to work before the dust cleared away, and commenced to assist to extricate the dead and dying. Men lay terribly mutilated beneath these rocks, shrieking for assistance that was only rendered at the risk of the rescuers' lives. One unfortunate man named Wm. Gloss was extricated, but one of his legs was left beneath a ponderous stone. He was lifted out upon the green sward, in front of the old Court House, and expired in great agony. A negro jumped from a window six feet from the ground, and, though seriously injured, will probably recover. The sights in and about the ruins were terrible. The anguish of the living was also heartrending. It was near the noon hour, and the workmen's wives and mothers were soon upon the spot. Eleven of the unfortunate workmen are known to have been killed, and ten or a dozen more mangled in varying shades of ghastliness. The damage to the building is estimated at \$300,000 to \$350,000.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

Mr. Moody has braced his revival labors in Boston to a close for the present. During the fourteen weeks he has held forth in that city he has preached to over 1,000,000 people.

A terrible fire-damp explosion occurred in a coal mine near Pottsville, Pa., last week. Six men were killed and seven seriously injured by the accident.

Jacob D. Bonnell, a well-known portrait painter, was found dead in his studio in New York city, the other day. He had actually starved to death.

The Philadelphia Exposition for 1877 was formally opened by the President, in the presence of a large crowd, in the Centennial building on the 10th of May. There were many prominent persons present at the opening ceremonies, and the attendance has been respectable in numbers on subsequent days.

Campbell & Thayer's oil works, on Water street, Brooklyn, have been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$400,000.

The notorious Tommie C. Claffin puts in a claim for \$100,000 against the Vanderbilt estate. He claims that in 1871 he gave the Commodore \$10,000 to operate with in railroad stocks, and that the original sum and its accumulations, together with compound interest, amounts to \$100,000. William H. Vanderbilt having refused to pay the claim, she has brought suit to recover the money.

President Hayes attended the 199th annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce last week.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Paper Company's mills have been burned. Loss, \$100,000.

The Governor of Massachusetts has vetoed all the liquor legislation of the present Legislature of his State, and the laws regulating the traffic remain without change.

The Pennsylvania coal combination has decided to suspend mining operations during June and July.

Clinton Mills, a lumber village in Clinton county, N. Y., was burned last week. All the mills and nearly every house in the town was laid in ashes. Six hundred poor people are rendered homeless by the calamity. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

West.

Some excitement has been produced in Salt Lake City by the warlike speech of Brigham Young, delivered in the Mormon Tabernacle. The leader of the polygamists is reported to have said that "if the Gentiles wanted blood they could have it, and were likely to have more of it let out of their veins than they could spare." The Gentile residents are reported as thoroughly alarmed, and many of them are preparing to leave at the first outbreak.

The Chicago Tribune, in a recent issue, publishes copious grasshopper and crop reports from Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota,

from which we learn that the hatching out of the grasshopper eggs has been retarded by the cold rains and heavy frosts of the past three or four weeks, and this fact, together with the destructive services of the parasite that preys upon the locusts in some localities, encourages the farmers to hope for at least a partial exemption from the plague. All accounts agree that the prospect for small grains was never better than now.

Miss Rose Eyttinge, the well-known emotional actress, is playing an engagement at McVicker's Chicago Theater. Miss Eyttinge is the divorced wife of George H. Butler, late Consul to Egypt. As a portrayal of the emotional drama she probably has no superior on the American stage.

A fire at Stevens Point, Wis., last week, destroyed Copp's planing mill and a large quantity of lumber. Loss, \$100,000.

The Governor of Utah has called upon the President for a considerable augmentation of the military force in that Territory.

Hon. Charles H. Bryan, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California, died the other day in Carson, Nev., while at dinner, a piece of meat strangling him.

South.

A party of European capitalists have just purchased \$8,000,000 worth of orange lands in Florida, and will bring into the State 2,000 or 3,000 hardy farmers from England, France, Germany and Italy.

The corner-stone for a monument dedicated to the Confederate dead was laid at Chattanooga, Tenn., last week. A detachment of Federal troops, headed by the Second Infantry band, participated in the ceremonies.

Miss Cornelia Chisolm, wounded in the Kemper county (Miss.) affray, died of gangrene of the arm resulting from lack of proper surgical attention.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Great pressure is being brought to bear by the Pension Agents against the proposed consolidation of agencies throughout the country, but there is no probability of their appeals being heeded by the administration. The consolidations will be completed about the 1st of July.

Orders have been issued for the mustering out of 2,500 enlisted men of the army, that being the number enlisted under an act of Congress, passed just after the Custer massacre, for service against the Indians. The number of men to be retained in the infantry regiments, under these orders, will be only 350.

Some excitement has been caused in Washington by a lecture of Fred Douglass, delivered in Baltimore, arraigning the citizens of the capital for their habits and social customs. Several thousand of them have signed a petition asking the President to remove Douglass.

Secretary Sherman has effected an arrangement for the sale to a syndicate of the New York bankers of \$5,000,000 worth of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds during this month and June, to be paid for in gold, and the proceeds applied to the purchase and withdrawal of legal-tenders and fractional currency. It is said to be the intention of the Secretary to make use of an equal amount of bonds in the withdrawal of currency each month, as a preparation for the resumption of specie payments nineteen months hence.

It is rumored that Attorney General Devens will shortly retire from the Cabinet, in which event it is said he will succeed Horace Maynard as Minister to Turkey.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Fires: At St. Paul, Minn., loss, \$40,000; Sherman, Texas, \$100,000; Reedsburg, Wis., \$30,000; Detroit, Mich., \$25,000; Coleman, Canada, \$35,000; Cleveland, Ohio, \$20,000; Gallipolis, Ohio, \$15,000; Erie, Pa., \$25,000; New Bedford, Mass., \$150,000.

The marine underwriters of London suffered their most serious loss for a year or more in the wreck of the steamship Dakota on the rocks at Point Lomas, forty-five miles from Liverpool. The vessel alone was worth \$450,000. The Dakota had just left Liverpool for New York with 300 passengers, principally Germans, all of whom were safely landed. She belonged to the Williams & Gunion line.

If you want \$1,000 in silver, you can have it by merely depositing that sum in greenbacks, fractional currency, or national bank notes at any sub-treasury or depository, or sending it by express to the Treasurer at Washington.

Prof. Riley, the head of the Entomological Commission appointed by authority of Congress, reports, after a three weeks' examination in Kansas and Texas, that he thinks there is no danger from the ravages of the grasshoppers in those States this year.

Gen. Hawley and Mr. Goshorn, of Centennial Exhibition fame, have been made by the King of the Netherlands' Knights of the Order of the Golden Lion.

Friends of Lerdo, the deposed President of Mexico, are reported to be busily engaged in recruiting along the Rio Grande for an expedition designed to overthrow the Diaz Government. Escobedo will take the field at the head of this force, when collected, and will probably make his first demonstration against Matamoros or some other position held by the Diaz faction along the Rio Grande.

The formal reply of the State Department at Washington to the notification by Turkey of the war with Russia announces that the United States will maintain a strictly neutral position toward both belligerents. A similar note will be sent to the Russian Government.

In April \$416,829 pounds of fresh beef, valued at \$21,431, was exported from the United States.

Forest fires in Northern New York and the southern portion of Canada are making terrible havoc among the timber and railroad tracks and bridges, and in some cases whole villages have been destroyed by the flames.

A fire at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, last week, burned 150 houses in the business part of the town. Estimated loss, \$500,000.

The amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada is as follows: Wheat, 5,969,105 bushels; corn, 9,677,806 bushels; oats, 1,961,677 bushels; rye, 708,262 bushels; barley, 1,199,492 bushels.

Hungary.

Since the Turkish troubles began, the Hungarians have evinced a lively sympathy with the Ottoman people. This friendliness, based on the Oriental origin of the two peoples, has been strengthened by the common hatred both bear Russia. The Turks showed their good-will lately by restoring the Corvina, or library, which their ancestors stole from the Hungarians centuries ago. The Magyars are reciprocating by endeavoring to place the Austro-Hungarian empire in a hostile attitude toward Russia. Their influence is very great, but, so far, the Imperial Government has acted with great caution.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.—SENATE.—A standing committee reported against the House joint resolution amending the State constitution, making stockholders in corporations liable for debts of the corporation only in proportion to their stock. Laid on the table. A concurrent resolution was adopted, requesting the several Boards of Control, having charge of the various State institutions to reduce all salaries over \$1,500 per annum 10 per cent, and all salaries over \$2,000, 20 per cent. A bill was passed allowing mutual insurance companies in certain counties to take risks in cities. In committee of the whole, both morning and afternoon sessions were consumed in discussing a bill to repeal the one-twentieth mill tax in favor of the University.

HURST.—Bills were passed as follows: Providing compensation for persons imprisoned by mistake; providing punishment for persons destroying bill posters; providing that costs taxed in Justice courts in favor of prevailing parties shall not exceed \$10; providing for the incorporation of yachting, hunting, and other sporting societies; authorizing the formation of partnership associations of limited liability; extending the provisions of an act establishing labor liens on manufactured lumber; providing for the recording of deeds of land sold by foreclosure of mortgages; authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint their own clerk; amending the act establishing uniformity of school books in Berrien county; appropriating \$40,000 for improving the roads and furnishing the legislature with the new State Capitol; detaching Cheboygan county from the seventh Judicial Circuit and adding the same to the Thirtieth; providing that no injunction shall be issued on the Upper Peninsula Managing mills on account of their damming up streams; providing for the organization of cruelty-to-animals societies; to remove the School of Mines in the University of Michigan to Michigan City; to amend the act relating to the maintenance of patients at the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, and for certain repairs, renewals and additions; to provide a state system of government and plans for the erection of a new House of Representatives for exposed or helpless girls between the ages of 10 and 15 years.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.—SENATE.—Bills were passed amending the law relative to the adoption of children; re-incorporating the village of Saline; authorizing the appointment of a Probate Register of Jackson County; House concurrent resolution, resolution fixing the first day of adjournment was made the special order for the 15th inst. Some other business was transacted, but of no great importance.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the Governor, vetoing the bill amending the law relative to receivers in chancery, on grounds of its being unconstitutional. The veto was sustained. The bill authorizing agents appointed by Probate Judges to settle up estates after ten years, by distributing the property among the heirs, whose names were not known, was defeated. Senate bill appropriating \$14,000 for expense of the Fish Commission for the next two years, was defeated. Bills were passed providing for the publication and distribution of State laws and documents; providing that the newly-created Twenty-third Judicial District, to hold office till next election. And that was in substance all that transpired. The repeal of bills relative to special charters granted to the different railroads, which were generally agreed to in committee. After conference, the House concurred in resolution, that after the 17th inst. neither house shall transact any business, and the final day of adjournment be fixed for the 17th inst. The House concurred in the joint resolution amending the constitution, allowing bills to be introduced in the Legislature after the first day of June, by the consent of the Governor, was again defeated.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the following bills: To amend the act to authorize the formation of corporations; for the prevention of cruelty to animals and fowls; to provide for the laying out and establishing of a State road in the county of Ionia; to amend the act relating to the County of Cheboygan from the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and to attach the same to the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit; to amend the law relative to the drawing of jurors; for the incorporation of associations for yachting, hunting, boating, fishing, rowing and other lawful sporting purposes; relative to insane criminals in the State prison.

HOUSE.—Mr. Turck's joint resolution requiring the State Treasurer to pay over to various counties 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on all moneys ever received on sale of swamp lands in said counties, which has heretofore been defeated, was taken up and passed by a vote of 56 to 29. The Alpena Railroad bill came up. It was defeated. The bill introduced for the fourth time. The bill and its friends got left again, only receiving 63 votes. A motion was made to reconsider. Mr. Thompson, of Sanilac, spoke against the reconsideration, and said the bill was nothing more than a big steal. He asserted that votes for it had been obtained by corruption, and that he could prove it. Several members objected to such language, and there was a good deal of excitement. A bill was passed providing for the protection of certain Revere deeds. The bill removing the School of Mines to the Upper Peninsula came up to be voted on. It was defeated. The bill to amend the act relating to the building of juries; for the incorporation of associations for yachting, hunting, boating, fishing, rowing and other lawful sporting purposes; relative to insane criminals in the State prison.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: Providing for identification of ballots by numbering them; providing that Township Treasurers shall not hold office for more than two years successively. Much time was consumed on the Police Liquor bill. It finally passed, with an amendment removing the prohibition against saloons after 11 o'clock at night; also, the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the State Normal School, over which there has been a long contest. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Detroit river forms a barrier to railway travel; that the construction of a tunnel under the Detroit river would be of great national advantage; and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to obtain a bill authorizing appropriation from Congress to aid in constructing such tunnel.

HOUSE.—The entire morning was consumed in committee of the whole considering a bill to regulate the general tax system of the State. Bills were passed: To appropriate three sections of swamp land to aid in the construction and drainage of the Cape and Lake State road; extending the term of the lien of mechanics and others; to prevent hunting for game with fire arms, dogs, or otherwise on any lands or premises of another in any county or townships of the State; to amend the act relating to the base line in the State of Michigan, without the consent of the owner or leasee of such lands or premises.

SATURDAY, MAY 13.—SENATE.—The President appointed Mr. Burleigh to fill the vacancy on the Judiciary Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. Burleigh. A resolution was adopted requesting the President of the Senate to appoint a committee of three to take into consideration the present question of what had better be done by the present Legislature with the tax question. The President and named as such committee Messrs. Williams, Andrews and Shoenaker.

HOUSE.—The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the General Tax bill as to the merits of the present bill before the Legislature over the present system of collecting the taxes, and spent the whole day's session in discussing the question.

MONDAY, MAY 14.—The two houses of the Legislature attempted to hold a session during the forenoon, but failed for want of a quorum. In the afternoon a quorum was present in both branches, when went into committee of the whole on bills on the general order. The Senate passed Mr. Burleigh's bill providing for rope for escapes for birds. The two printed substitutes heretofore submitted by Senate committees were rejected. The House passed the bill amending the General Tax law of the State.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.—SENATE.—Bills were passed confirming certain State conveyances of land; amending the law relative to recording town plats; authorizing the Governor to appoint a temporary Judge for the Twenty-third District; to prevent hunting for game with fire-arms, dogs, or otherwise on lands or premises of another in any county south of the base line, in the State of Michigan, without the consent of the owner or leasee of such lands or premises; making appropriations for the building and furnishing of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, and for the maintenance of patients therein. Bills were defeated: Providing for the establishment of a State Women's House of Refuge, and the resolution fixing May 22 as the final day of adjournment of the Legislature was amended, making the date Tuesday, May 22, and adopted.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the resolution to adjourn May 22. A bill was passed relating to the Michigan Central railroad charter, to secure annual reports of the company to the State. The Liquor

Police bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up, and all the Senate amendments except Mr. Shoenaker's (which provides that any person in a saloon after 11 p. m. is guilty of the violation of this act) were concurred in. Bills were passed fixing the county seat of Rosconant county; amending the law relative to criminal proceedings before Justices; also, appropriating \$40,000 for the university. Much time was consumed in both houses in committee of the whole.

Sinking of a Turkish Monitor.

A correspondent at Jassy, the Russian headquarters, gives the following particulars of the sinking of the Turkish monitor Loukigelli by the Russian batteries before Brail: "The entire Turkish flotilla, consisting of several heavy-armed monitors and a few gunboats of the first and second classes, appeared before the town of Brail, and, on coming into position, began bombarding the place. The fire of the Turkish vessels was at once returned by the Russian shore batteries, and the artillery battle was soon fierce and deadly. At length two shells were fired from a piece in one of the Russian batteries under the direction of Commandant Samaili at one of the monitors having two turrets and three masts, and named 'The Loukigelli.' The vessel fired at was at a distance of two miles from the battery, yet both of the shells struck the monitor as they fell. The vessel seemed for a moment to be rising out of the water, and in less than a minute after she sunk. There was no explosion, and the monitor went down so suddenly that it is believed that the fatal projectiles did not strike the powder magazine, but fell into the hold, where they exploded. As soon as the catastrophe was comprehended in its fullest extent the Russians made an effort to sever their enemies. A boat was dispatched from the shore to the scene of the wreck, in which was an officer of marines named Skonlewe, an aide-de-camp named Ragouli, and Lieut. Donabouh. They were unsuccessful in finding any of the officers and crew in the water, but Lieut. Donabouh had the honor of capturing the flag of the sunken monitor. The ill-fated vessel was under the command of Hedjet Bri, and had two hundred men on board at the time she was so suddenly destroyed. Out of this number only one man was saved, and he was picked up at the distance of a mile from the other Turkish vessels. None of the Turkish commanders made any attempt to succor their comrades in distress. The sinking of the monitor was a remarkable event, sudden and supreme in its effects."

The Railway Business.

It appears from an article in the *Railway Age* that in the first three months of this year thirteen railroads, with a completed mileage of 1,569 miles, and representing an apparent cost of about \$80,000,000, have been sold out for nominal sums, the sale generally wiping out everything but the first mortgage. Nine roads, with a mileage of little less than 1,100 miles, not counting the partly graded roadway of one, and representing an apparent cost of about \$67,000,000, have passed into the hands of receivers between Jan. 1 and April 1. A number of other roads are to be sold during the summer as the result of decrees already made.

While the showing is not gratifying, says the *Age*, it is not chargeable to the present condition of railway business and prospects. Most of the roads named have long been in a moribund condition, the result of previous misfortune or excesses; and even if general prosperity had returned, their taking-off would be a matter of necessity and expediency. They are mostly of the second or third class, and, although the losses which they involve fall just as heavily upon individuals as if they were trunk lines, the aggregate is not so significant. Others still must go by the board, but it may reasonably be hoped that the sifting-out process is nearly completed, and that with the return of better times, to which people are looking forward with so much hope, there will soon be a pause in the downward movement, followed by a return to general prosperity.

Lost in the Wilderness.

Ex-Gov. Henderson, of Texas, is an old man and a paralytic. His daughter was out riding with him near Galveston; they lost their route and finally found themselves in a wilderness at night, their horses worn out with fatigue, and the ex-Governor scarcely able to walk at all. One night they passed in the carriage and another under a tree, the daughter in the day time searching for some way out of the wood. At last, on the third day, a Sunday, in the forenoon she heard a cow-bell ring. Passing up a creek she found a negro cottage, and an old man showed them the path to a saw-mill, where they met a party of thirteen persons who were looking for them.

Pardoned.

William M. Graham, of Orange county, New York, has been released from the Albany penitentiary, in accordance with a pardon from President Hayes. Mr. Graham was sentenced in January, 1874, to ten years' imprisonment for embezzling over \$100,000 of the funds of the Wallkill National Bank, of which he was President. This money he squandered in New York gambling houses. He is now old, and grief and shame have so worked upon him as to make him almost an imbecile. It is believed that he cannot long survive, and his chief wish in seeking a pardon was that he might die a free man and with the ministrations of his family. Mr. Graham served in the New York Senate four years.

The Population of Paris.

The census taken of Paris shows the population, in round numbers, to be 2,000,000, being an increase of 135,000 in favor of 1876 over 1872. In 1866 the increase of the population was 160,000 for five years, a result only secured to the paternal government of the empire. During the siege year there were 75,000 deaths, nearly double the ordinary mortality, and 23,000 deaths are due to the Commune; there are 6,000 forced Parisian emigrants at New Caledonia.

American Tract Society.

The receipts of the American Tract Society the past year were \$449,269; expenditures, \$441,119 in same period; 200 colporteurs labored in thirty-two States, and addressed 6,037 meetings, made 152,889 family visits, and prayed with 98,388 families. During thirty-six years over 13,000,000 volumes have been distributed.

A Restaurant Waiter Turns out to be a Nobleman.

For the past two years there has dwelt in Eureka, Nev., a young man who, although following the occupation of a restaurant waiter, attracted much attention on account of his superior learning and intelligence. He spoke five different languages with fluency, was well posted in all matters of a scientific character, possessed an intimate acquaintance with current literature, and was at no loss in reference to the entanglements and mysteries of the European war question. Whenever he could get hold of a sympathetic listener he would dwell learnedly on the Russian policy, and explain in detail the probable moves on the political chess-board. The jaw-breaking words that almost gave the rock to English-speaking people rolled glibly from his tongue. As for foreign dispatches he fairly reveled in them. When questioned as to his past history, he would answer, "Story, sir, I have none to tell." Concealment, however, came to an end, and the Eureka *Sentinel* furnishes its readers with the following account of the learned waiter: He was born near Moscow, in Russia, of noble parentage, and his title is Count Alexander Huhn. He was educated at the University of Kharkov, and, after completing his studies, entered the army, where, by family standing and influence, he rapidly rose to the rank of Colonel. His prospects were very bright until one unfortunate day when he became embroiled in a quarrel with a brother officer. A duel was the result, and the Count killed his antagonist. As the code was prohibited, and infractions of the law in that respect are rigidly punished, Col. Huhn fled the country, and for the past three years has been a wanderer in foreign lands. His family, exasperated at his conduct, disowned him, and he finally brought up in Eureka and engaged in the humble occupation of a waiter. When the European complication arose he opened a correspondence with the Russian Government and his family. The latter recalled their displeasure and secured his pardon by the Government. He has not only been pardoned, but restored to his rank of Colonel in the Chassours of the Grenadiers. A few days ago he received official notice of the fact, and also a letter from the Russian Consul at San Francisco, who had received orders to provide the Count with funds and transportation home. He will join his corps in the field, and the next that we hear of him may be through dispatches received from the seat of war in the East.

The Flag of the Prophet.

In answer to the question, "What is the flag of the Prophet, and why, if the Sultan unfolded it, would the event be of such terrible significance as intimated in the dispatches?" the *Inter-Ocean* says: "The Sanjak Sherif, or flag of the Prophet, is regarded by the Mohammedans as their most sacred relic. Mohammed, the Prophet, captured the Korish in battle, and out of his turban made his first battle-flag. This descended to his successors, and went into the hands of Omar, the real founder of Mohammedan power. It was kept at Damascus, then at Baghdad, and was finally deposited at Constantinople, where it has been guarded with the greatest care for three centuries. It is covered with forty-two wrappings of silk, and kept in the interior chapel of the seraglio. The bringing forth of this sacred relic would be an appeal to all Mohammedans. Nations friendly to the Sultan advise him not to take such a step, as it would antagonize all Christian nations."

Modes of Suicide.

In Paris, hanging is the most popular mode of suicide, and drowning comes next; in London, one is as fashionable as the other, and throat-cutting, which is seldom practiced in Paris, ranks third; in New York, poisoning is the